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FOOD FOR PEACE (FFP) SMALL SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE VERIFICATION & CASH TRANSFER AND AGRICULTURAL INPUT VOUCHER POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING REPORT

LIBERIA MONITORING & EVALUTION PROGRAM (L-MEP)
CONTRACT NO. 669-C-00-10-00181-00



NOVEMBER 2015

This publication was produced by the Mitchell Group, Inc. (TMG) and is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Liberia Monitoring & Evaluation Program (L-MEP) Contract Number 669-C10-00-00181. The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND.....	3
A. Methodology.....	4
Sampling.....	4
Training.....	5
Deployment.....	5
Quality Assurance.....	6
Limitations.....	6
B. Key Findings and Discussion	8
Infrastructure Verification	8
Wells/Pump	8
Service Coverage.....	10
Latrines.....	11
Solar Dryer	13
Roads.....	15
Maternal Waiting Homes	16
FFP Beneficiary Profile	18
Cash Transfer.....	21
Agriculture Voucher.....	23
Selection criteria.....	25
Visibility	26
Registration, Targeting & Complaints Mechanism.....	26
CONCLUSION	28
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
ANNEXES.....	30
ANNEX A - INFRASTRUCTURE VERIFICATION CHECKLIST	31
PDM SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE.....	42
ANNEX B – LIST OF ENUMERATORS	55
ANNEX C – FIELD MONITORING TOOLS.....	56
ANNEX D - FOOD FOR PEACE SURVEY INFRASTRUCTURE MAP.....	61

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BSC	Beneficiary Selection Committee
EG	Economic Growths
ERRP	Ebola Recovery and Resilience Program
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FFP	Food for Peace
IP	Implementing Partner
L-MEP	Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program
MC	Mercy Corps
OICI	Opportunity Industrialization Centers Incorporated
PCI	Project Concern International
PDA	Personal Digital Assistance
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
SOW	Scope of Work
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program (L-MEP) wishes to thank USAID/Liberia for providing the opportunity for service, through the Food for Peace (FFP) infrastructure verification, and the post distribution monitoring of the Ebola Recovery and Resilience Program (ERRP).

We are grateful for the level of support and cooperation rendered by the implementing partners: ACDI/VOCA, PCI, Mercy Corps, and OICI. We also appreciate all local community leaders and the project beneficiaries for their time commitment to participate in the verification and monitoring activities.

We are also grateful to the team of 43 enumerators and field supervisors who collected the data, including the independent consultants who provided technical backstopping on the design, implementation and reporting: Joseph Nyan, Richard Russ and Dala T. Korkoyah, Jr.

***Cover Photo:** FFP Agriculture Input Beneficiary with her household members in Piata, Bong County*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Liberia initiated the Food for Peace (FFP) program, which supported construction of small scale community development projects such as wells/pumps, latrines, solar dryers, maternal waiting homes and rehabilitating roads in rural communities. FFP activities have increased in number, value and geographic coverage since the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak, mainly to enhance community recovery and resilience. The FFP portfolio is valued at about \$136 million.

The expansion of project activities in different counties, coupled with the involvement of multiple Implementing Partners (IPs), further burdened the ability of the USAID/Liberia Economic Growth (EG) Team to provide effective oversight on FFP activities. Moreover, the onset of the rainy season has introduced additional challenge, as most rural parts of the country are difficult to access. In order to surmount these challenges, USAID/Liberia commissioned the Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program (L-MEP) to verify a selection of the small scale community infrastructure, and also conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of the cash transfer and agricultural input voucher mechanisms under the Ebola Recovery and Resilience Program (ERRP). L-MEP designed the survey/study methodology (comprising direct observation and a survey), trained a team of 43 enumerators and field supervisors, and undertook field data collection from October 10 – 28, 2015.

The exercise helped to shed light on the level of work the implementing partners have done to promote local community development, as well strengthen EVD-related emergency response activities in target communities across Liberia. At the same time, it has enhanced insights regarding key performance drawbacks, revealing inconsistencies in the quality standards of infrastructure, under-utilization of some facilities, as well as reported lapses in the beneficiary selection process and the disbursement of the cash transfer.

It was found that majority of the solar dryers are either under construction, or not yet constructed. Except for solar dryers, it is the conclusion of the verification exercise that the general quality and quantity of the community infrastructure is satisfactory. Wells, latrines, maternal waiting homes, and roads have been constructed, in the areas/locations they were reported to be built. The team verified a total of 87 wells/pumps; 58 latrines; 6 solar dryers; 13 roads (115.5 km); and 3 maternal waiting homes. However, the level of utilization of latrines and maternal homes is unsatisfactory because most institutional latrines do not have an associated source of reliable water supply; and two of the maternal homes lie in disuse. These maternal homes are being used as storage facilities for various items, including medical supplies. It is also a concern that nearly 15% of wells are not functional, mainly because of technical problems that the communities are unable to remedy.

There is a strong community participation in the cash transfer and agriculture input voucher activities, both at the decision-making and implementation levels. The involvement of Beneficiary Selection Committees (BSC) in the cash transfer and agriculture input voucher initiatives make certain that the process is highly community-driven. However, several things could go wrong if these processes are not carefully monitored and controlled. For example, in Bomi County, there were reports of some BSC members extorting money from beneficiaries.

It is estimated that from the 4,131 households surveyed, the cash transfer and agriculture voucher activities are benefiting 22,655 household members, largely comprising children who are 15 years and below (57.4%). Analyses show that about three quarters (74.9%) of FFP beneficiary households are male-headed. The majority of households have benefited from cash transfer (71.1%); thereby deriving much needed cash to pay tuition fees for their children, and also buy food.

Overall, results of the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Survey indicate that it is too early to determine changes in the living conditions of beneficiaries because of their participation in these activities. Actually, the beneficiaries have just recently begun receiving the money and agriculture inputs. Majority of those who received seeds still have them on nurseries. Hence, it should ideally take some reasonable time before an assessment of impact would become realistic.

In view of these findings, the following actionable recommendations are submitted for careful consideration in order to improve service quality, promote utilization, and carve a path toward results:

- 1) Before institutional latrines (with flush toilet facilities) are constructed, a reliable source of water should first be established.
- 2) USAID/Liberia senior management should work along with the Ministry of Health to conduct field visits to undertake official launching of the unused maternal waiting homes.
- 3) USAID/Liberia and its IPs should establish a periodic verification system (using checklists based on the quality standards) to ensure all infrastructures meet basic requirements.
- 4) The IPs should be encouraged to engage in a project-wide community engagement and social mobilization to strengthen local ownership and sustainability of small scale projects.
- 5) USAID/Liberia should urgently undertake an independent investigation of the cash transfer program in order to ascertain the veracity of the claims of alleged irregularities in the beneficiary selection and cash disbursement.
- 6) USAID/Liberia and its IPs should consider revising the policy on non-payment of compensation to BSC in order to make allowance for minimum volunteer stipend to incentivize these volunteers for time spent outside their regular income generating activities.
- 7) USAID/Liberia should require all IPs to supply a comprehensive listing of all ERRP beneficiary households, with names and addresses of household heads.
- 8) USAID/Liberia should commission another PDM within 6-12 months after the commencement of ERRP activities, at which time assessment of project outcome would be somewhat realistic. Hopefully, there would be more likelihood for recognizing changes attributable to the initiatives.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Liberia's Food for Peace (FFP) activities have increased in number, value and geographic coverage since the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). FFP activities include development projects that started in 2010, and EVD-related emergency response activities, which commenced after the EVD outbreak in Liberia in 2014. FFP is funding a portfolio valued at about U\$130.3 million.

ACDI/VOCA (LAUNCH) and OCI (HANDS) are implementing the construction of basic infrastructure such as wells, latrines, solar dryers, roads, and maternal waiting homes. As part of the post-EVD recovery, FFP is also funding seven short-term Ebola Recovery and Response Programs (ERRP), providing cash transfer, agriculture inputs, and cash for work to eligible households in beneficiary communities. ACDI/VOCA, Mercy Corps, and PCI are responsible to implement the ERRP, which comprises short emergency programs, varying from 8 months to 19 months. The FFP portfolio covers all 15 counties in Liberia.

The increase in the number of FFP activities, especially post EVD, is hindering Economic Growth team from providing effective oversight on FFP activities. Furthermore, with the start of the rainy season, most districts will become difficult to access which could lead to a reduction in EG's oversight of FFP activities.

In order to overcome this limitation, FFP requested the Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program (L-MEP) to verify some of its activities for both development and emergency. Specifically, L-MEP was required to verify LAUNCH and HANDS small scale infrastructure activities and conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of Mercy Corps, PCI and ACDI/VOCA's cash transfer and agricultural input voucher mechanisms under the ERRP. The purpose of the task was to determine the quantity, quality and level of utilization of selected small scale infrastructures completed by the LAUNCH and HANDS programs so far, and how effective the cash transfer program is under the ERRP.

A. METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

As outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW) for the assignment, a sample size of 4,131 households was selected for the PDM exercise, constituting 5% of the initial 82,634 estimated number of households that have benefited from the ERRP. However, only 20,328 households' lists (with names and villages) were made available to L-MEP. Hence, the target proportion of sample size was increased to 20.3% to maintain the 4,131 households.

The 4,131 households were randomly allocated, in proportion to the total households listing reported for each county. Thus, the target sample size was allocated as follows:

Table 1: Sample Size for PDM	
County	Sample size
Bomi	1,398
Bong	286
Cape Mount	1,699
Margibi	188
Montserrado	183
Nimba	376
Total	4,131

Table 2 below shows the types and quantity of infrastructure presented for verification in the SOW.

Table 2: Infrastructure for Verification										
County	Wells		Latrine		Solar Dryer		Roads (km)		Maternal Waiting Homes	
	Target	ver- ified	Target	ver- ified	Target	ver- ified	Target	Veri- fied	Target	ver- ified
Bong & Nimba	24	39	15	41	21	6	107.5	469.5	3	3
Grand Gedeh & River Gee	26	48	10	17	-	-	8	2	-	-
Total	50	87	25	58	21	6	115.5	471.5	3	3

TRAINING

On the basis of possessing at least high school education and previous survey experience, 43 enumerators were recruited. Enumerators' training was conducted from October 6-9, 2015 in the conference room at L-MEP. The first two days of the training focused on review and mastery of skills in the application of the infrastructure verification checklist, and the PDM survey questionnaire. After two days of theory and mock sessions, the teams were deployed in Bensonville, in "Low Cost Village" to field-test the questionnaire, which were built on Personal Digital Assistance (PDA). PDAs are smart phones that are programmed to collect survey data.



Figure 1: Enumerators on field-testing of tools in Bensonville, Montserrado

On Friday, October 9, the teams reconvened for a debriefing session in the L-MEP conference room. The session provided an opportunity for team members to provide feedback from their field experiences. The information gathered was used to revise the study tools¹ accordingly.

DEPLOYMENT

Based on information generated from infrastructure and ERRP data provided by the concerned USAID/Liberia's IPs; the enumerators were divided into eight teams² and assigned to the target counties as follows:

Table 3: Enumerators' Team Structure		
County	Supervisor	Team size
Grand Gedeh	Geoge D.S. Mahn	5
Montserrado	Bonchie Toejay	5
Bong	Yourfee B. Kamara	5
Bomi	Aquavee Johnson	6
Nimba	Elsen B.K. Willie	5
Margibi	J. Kwia Wilson	5
Cape Mount (A)	Sailay Dorleh	6
Cape Mount (B)	Abraham Kollie	6
Total		43

All the eight teams departed Monrovia on Saturday, October 10th for assignment in their respective counties, and data collection was completed by October 28th.

¹ Annex A: Infrastructure Verification & PDM survey questionnaire

² Appendix B: List of Enumerators

QUALITY ASSURANCE

During the period of the data collection, three monitoring assignments were undertaken to provide technical and logistical support to the enumerators in the counties. The aim of the field monitoring was to promote quality assurance, to ensure that the enumerators were observing the necessary field protocols; meeting assigned work targets; properly maintaining supplies and equipment; as well as helping teams resolve any technical and logistical constraints. The below table summarizes the monitoring activities undertaken:

Table 4: Field Monitoring Visits		
Monitor	Counties visited	Days in Field
James Z. Whawhen	Nimba & Bong	October 14 th – 17 th
Dala Korkoyah	Bong & Bomi	October 18 th – 22 nd
Joseph Nyan	Bomi & Cape Mount	October 21 st – 24 th

As the Monitors engaged with the teams, the discussions focused on assessment of the response rate at the time of the monitoring visit; data quality (checking that PDAs are properly filled); observation of enumerators in conduct of survey to gauge the skills level in survey administration and the quality of response from respondents; as well as collaboration with stakeholders (community leaders, implementing partners, etc.)³

LIMITATIONS

The assignment encountered two main constraints. Foremost, it was quite difficult to obtain adequate quality data on the cash transfer and agriculture voucher from the IPs. Although it was initially reported that the FFP activities have covered approximately 82,634 households, households listing was accounted for only 22,328 household heads, with names and addresses. Furthermore, the data was provided in an untimely fashion, and in some cases the file format could not be easily converted to user-friendly file formats such as Excel. Because of these limitations, the PDM activities were not conducted out in Lofa County due to lack of the data.

³ Appendix C: Field Monitoring Tool



Figure 3: Enumerators crossing a high-rise log bridge in Bong County



Figure 2: Enumerators' vehicle slips off log bridge in Nimba County

Bad roads/inaccessible sites were the second constraint encountered in the field, as the teams struggled to reach the various locations for the PDM and infrastructure verification. As anticipated, the study subjects were largely located in hard-to-reach villages, often in remote communities. In order to maximize the coverage and response rate, the enumerators sometimes risked personal safety in order to reach the beneficiary communities.

B. KEY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

INFRASTRUCTURE VERIFICATION

WELLS/PUMP

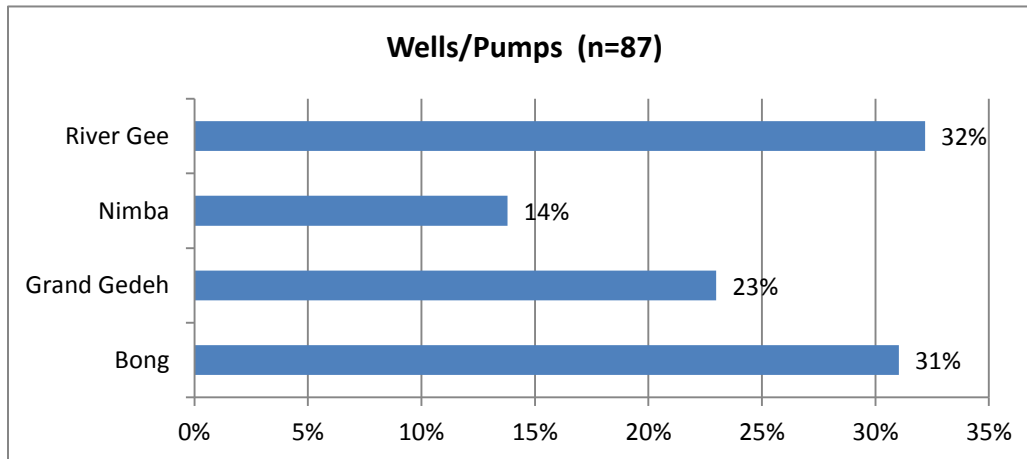


Figure 4: Wells/Pumps

Majority of the total wells/pumps (87) verified were located in River Gee (32%) and Bong (31%) Counties. In River Gee, nearly two in every three wells (64.3%) is located in Putopo District, while in Bong County; about six of every ten wells (59.3%) are located in Salala District.

Generally, the wells/pumps are functional (providing water for the communities) because 85.1% of the wells are currently being used by community dwellers. Majority of the non-functional wells are found in Grand Gedeh, where 35% of the wells are currently not being used by the communities because of technical failure.

Bong (14.8%) and Nimba (16.7%) also have problems of non-functional wells. It is however, interesting to report that all of the wells (100%) in River Gee are functional. The situation in River Gee could be further explored to draw lessons that could be rep-



Figure 5: A non-functional well/pump in Bong County

licated in other counties. The main problem reported by the communities is technical breakdown (69.2%) of the wells. The only other key problem was reported in Sanoyea District (Bong County), where half of the respondents attributed their inability to use the wells to the fact that the “water has dried up” from the wells.

It was found that the local communities have instituted strong measures to maintain the wells and enhance water safety. First, it was a common practice for the wells to be enclosed with a fenced area (made from local materials such as bamboo trees or rafters). About eight in every ten (79.3%) of the wells are enclosed. Enclosing the well prevents cattle from polluting the water. All of the wells are situated far away from septic tank or burial grounds, except in Zoe Gbao (Nimba County), where one well is reported to be built within the 30-40 meters to a potential pollution source such as waste disposal site.

In most of the communities (85.3%), repair technicians have been trained to help maintain the pumps, except in Grand Gedeh where three of every four wells (75%) are located in communities where no technician has been trained. This may be associated with early finding that 35% of the wells in Grand Gedeh are not functional. In almost all the communities (93.1%), it is reported that the communities have rules that residents obey when using the facilities. The most common rules in place are ‘no wearing slippers/shoes’ (92.6%) and ‘no washing clothes/bathing’ (76.5%). In Nimba and River Gee counties, there is zero tolerance for non-compliance to these rules, unlike in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties, where some communities were reported not to have such standing rules in place.

In nearly half of the communities (47.1%), it is reported that user fees are charged from residents who collect water from the wells. This practice is most common in River Gee (67.9%) and Bong (51.9 %). The main purposes for which the collected fees are used are: paying repair technicians (90.2%) and buying chlorine for water purification (51.2%). As part of the maintenance system, nearly all communities (93.1%) have people who are designated to manage the wells/pump on a day-to-day basis, instituting measures such as time to open and lock wells, cleaning up, etc. Usually, the custodian is either the community chairman (61.1%), or an eminent woman figure (22.2%).

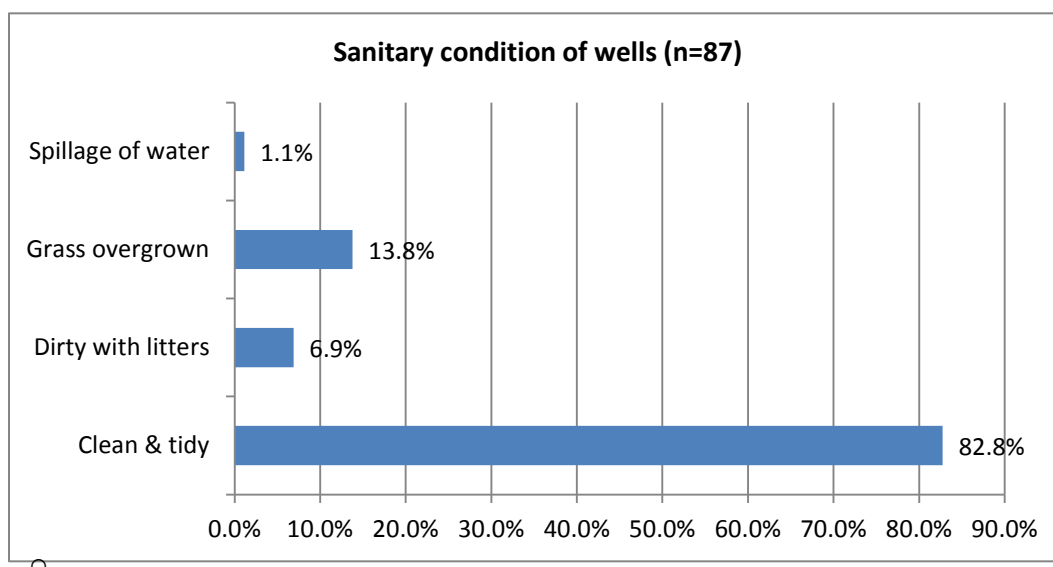


Figure 6: Hygiene and sanitation of wells

Generally, community members continue to play active roles in promoting proper hygiene and sanitation of the wells. As shown in figure 6, majority of the wells (82.8%) are clean and tidy. However, more social mobilization needs to be directed at rallying community members to regularly cut grass around the vicinity of the wells.

SERVICE COVERAGE

The 87 wells are serving a total population of approximately 94,840. This gives an estimated population to well ratio of 1,090 persons to one well, four times higher than the national standard of 250 persons to one well.

This data points to the need for digging more new wells, and repairing of existing wells that are non-functional. Although a third of the communities have one functional well, majority of the communities has at least two functional wells. As a result of some wells/pumps lying in disrepair, there are three communities in Konobo (2) and Tchien (1) Districts in Grand Gedeh that do not have any functional wells/pumps. Across all communities, people use the water collected from these wells mainly for drinking/cooking (100%), bathing (83.3%), and washing clothes (77.8%).



Figure 7: USAID support Pump in Piata, Bong County

Traditionally, women and children bear the brunt of the responsibility for household water collection.

Hence, availing water points in the town may reduce the time spent on water collection, thereby providing women and children the opportunity to engage in other more productive and empowering activities such as income generation, childcare, study and play.

LATRINES

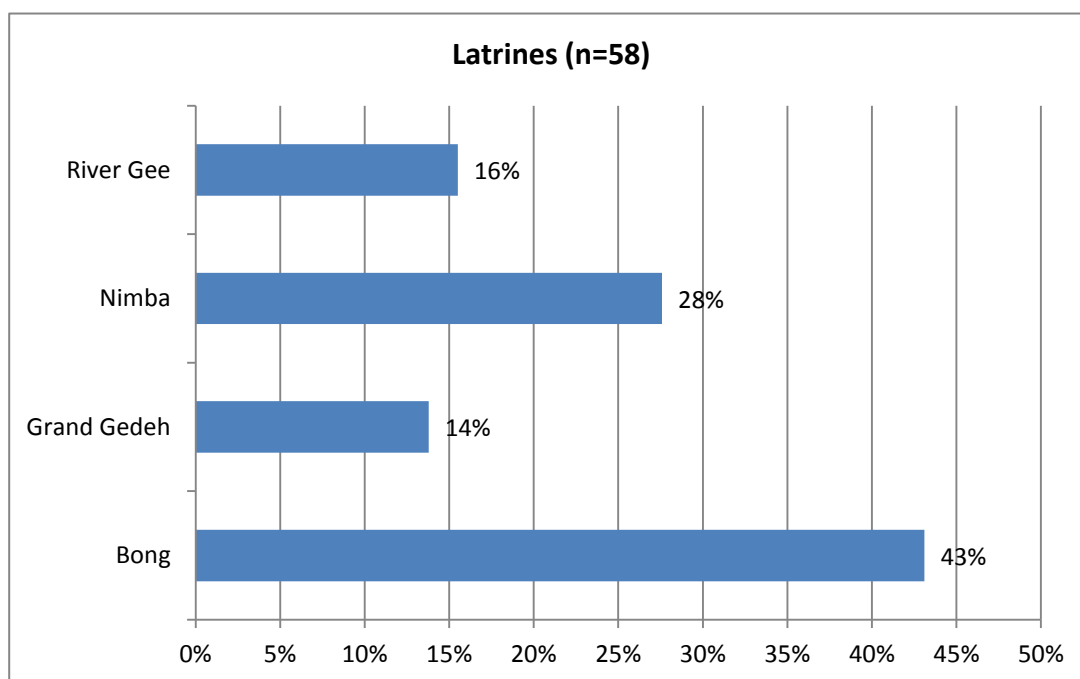


Figure 8: Total Latrines verified

As shown in Figure 8, majority of the latrines verified were located in Bong (43%) and Nimba (28%) Counties. Overall, the majority of the latrines (86.2%) are functional (communities are currently using them). The problems of non-functional latrines are reported in Bong (20%) and River Gee (33%). On the other hand, all the latrines in Nimba and Grand Gedeh are functional.

About four in every five latrines (82.8%) were observed to be secure with locks. In all communities, it was reported that usage of the latrines is without any fees charged, unlike the well/pumps. It was observed that no set of quality of construction standards were consistently followed by the contractors in building the latrines. Only two in three latrines (67.2%) were fitted with ventilated pits; about one in three (36.2%), mainly the institutional and maternal home latrines, were built with hand washing facilities; nearly two in three (60.3%) have concrete slabs. Only the institutional and maternal home latrines are fitted with flush toilets (12.1%). Latrines on school campuses were not seen to have raised seats are required by the guidelines.

As with the wells/pumps, there are indications of strong community mechanisms to ensure proper maintenance of the latrines, as the latrines were surprisingly found to have improved sanitary condition around them. Unlike wells/pumps, the latrines are operated and maintained by particular families or other prominent residents such as the janitors or principals, depending which facilities the latrine is built to serve.

About seven in every ten latrines (70.7%) are clean and tidy. Only about one in every five latrines was found to be dirty with litters (19%); and having overgrown grass around them (20.7%). Nearly all the latrines (94.8%) did not have problems associated with stench or offensive smell. Compared with the other counties, Bong County was observed to be notable for all the sanitation problems associated with the latrines: dirty with litters (40%); and overgrown grass (28%).

In total, the 58 latrines are serving a total population of 59,393 people – giving a population to latrine ratio of 1,024 people to one latrine.

Because the institutional latrines were designed with many cubicles to accommodate multiple users, it was not uncommon to find that some rooms have been converted into store rooms for different items, as shown in Figure 9.

Although the sanitary condition of the surrounding environment was notably impressive, the inside of the latrines generally told a different story. Most of the institutional latrines, fitted with flush toilets, were faced with the challenge of access to reliable water supply. Because of the rather poor sanitary and hygienic conditions inside the latrines (especially the pit latrines), it is unlikely that women would feel comfortable using them. Another problem observed was the abuse of the institutional latrines. Consequently, either the catchment population was hardly using the latrines or not using it at all. It seems that the cost of fetching water (time and effort) surpassed the need for using the latrines. The problem of access to water supply is a generalized drawback to local populations' usage of using the latrines.



Figure 9: Latrine in Salala Clinic in Bong County

One interesting example is the institutional latrine built at the Salala checkpoint in Bong County. After the latrine had already been constructed, the contractor later realized that it was not feasible to dig a well in the vicinity because of huge underlying bedrocks that they could not easily penetrate. Ultimately the quest to dig a well was abandoned, and there has not been any available water source since then. For this reason, the beautiful latrine is erected, yet hardly ever used by security personnel and commuters.



Figure 10: Institutional latrine at Salala Check Point

SOLAR DRYER

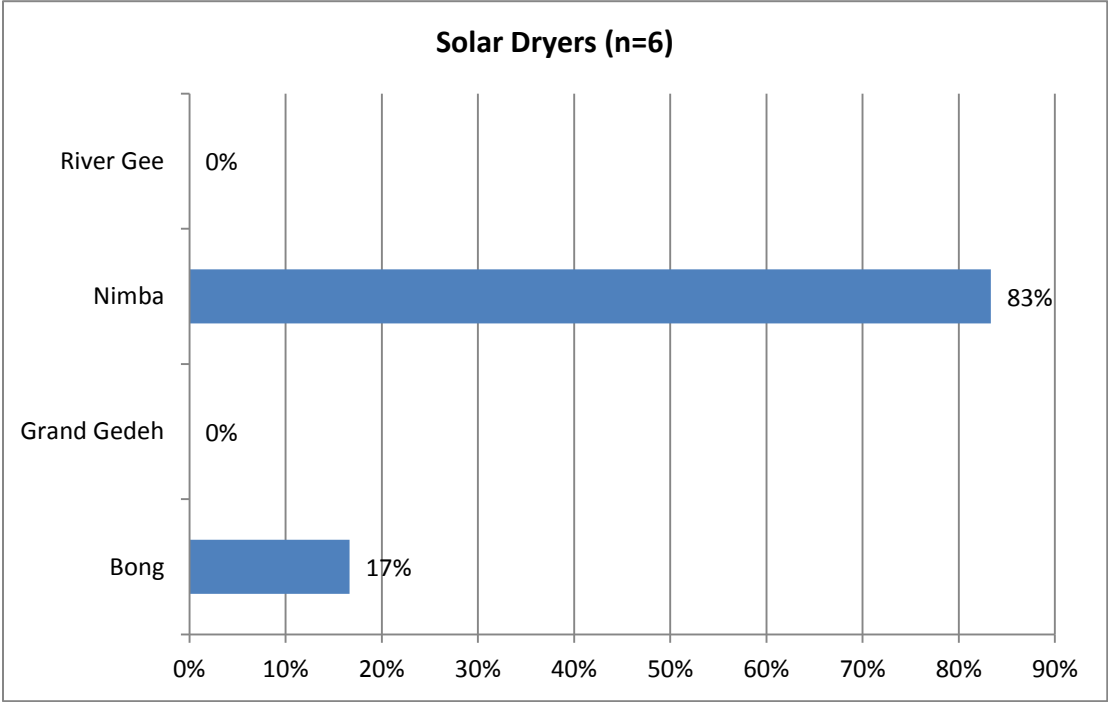


Figure 11: Solar dryers verified

The team verified a total of 6 solar dryers, which have been completed in Nimba (5) and Bong (1) Counties.

Majority of the listed solar dryers were either still under construction or the construction work had not begun at the time of the monitoring. Consequently, the objective of the verification checklist would not be satisfied when applied to an incomplete construction work. Of the six reported solar dryers, only 4 were reported to be currently in use.

When completed, the solar dryers are not meant to be enclosed in a fence, and no fees are charged for using them. They are usually located in unsanitary conditions, with dirt and litters

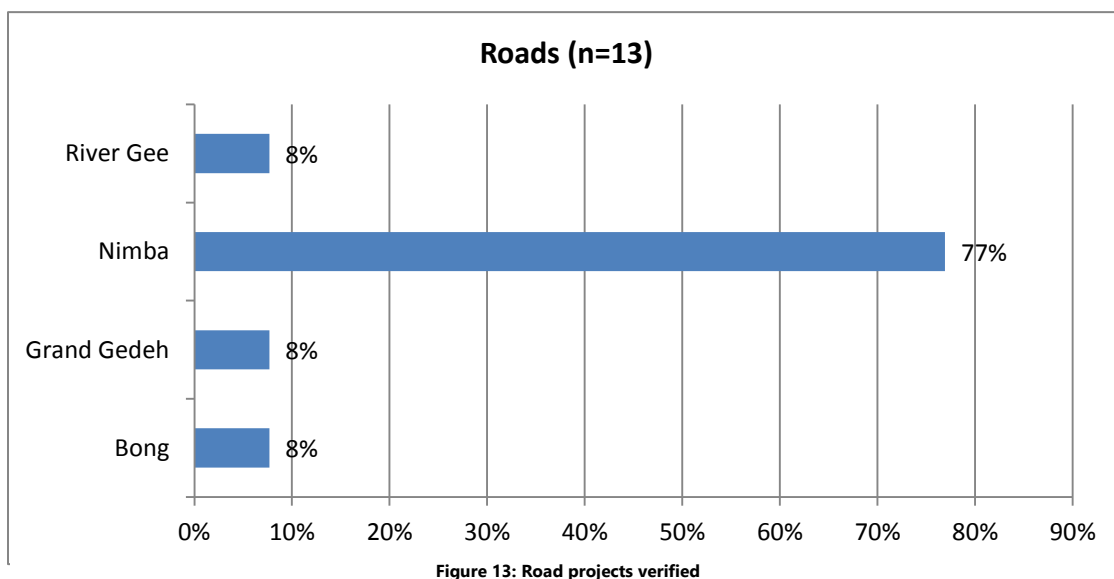
(83.3%), and overgrown grass (66.6%). The facilities are placed in the custody of the chief, the community chairman or the head for the farmers' group.

Because the solar dryers have largely not been in use, it is too early to recognize the extent of benefits that local communities are deriving from its use. Meanwhile, people are using them to dry cassava (66.7%) and rice (50%). Currently, local dwellers infrequently use the solar dryers. But with the onset of the harvest season, it is anticipated that more farmers will begin to use the solar dryers increasingly because of irregular climate pattern that is causing rain to fall during this time of the year. Thus, the use of solar dryer may likely become quite popular in many rural communities.



Figure 12: Solar Dryer under construction in Bong County

ROADS



As shown in figure 13, most of the road projects in terms of the project count and length of the roads are located in Nimba (77%) County. All the road projects were reported to be in active use, and vehicles are plying them on a regular basis. Motorcycle transportation is the most common (100%) means of travel for both people and goods on all the roads. This is followed by traveling in light vehicles (92.3%). It is also not uncommon to find trucks (30.8%) plying these roads mainly in Salala (100%) and Zoe Gbao (88.9%) Districts.

Table 5: Roads Rehabilitated

	County	Length (km)	Point A	Point B
1	Bong	9	Clay town	Gbayata
2	River Gee	2	Sowelken	Sayk liken
3	River Gee	2	Banglor Junction	banglor town
4	Nimba	87	Fiaplay	Siaplay old and new town
5	Nimba	75	Bayleglay	Rlekporlay
6	Nimba	87.5	Gblah	Rlantuo
7	Nimba	6	Doeboe	Sopa
8	Nimba	7	Keplay	Dou boe

9	Nimba	6	Lowlay	Kehplay
10	Nimba	50	Bahn	Gblah
11	Nimba	45	Gblah	Glad Butuo
12	Nimba	40	Garage	Joseph Gonsahn
13	Nimba	55	Bleevaly	Garage
Total length		471.5 km		

MATERNAL WAITING HOMES

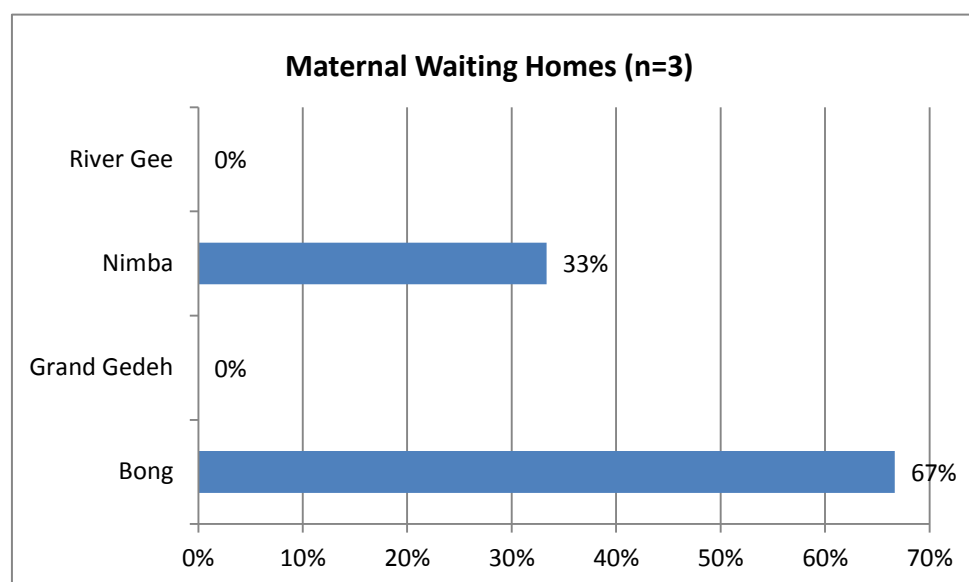


Figure 14: Maternal Waiting Homes verified

The three maternal waiting homes targeted for the exercise were verified – two of the homes are located in **Bong** (at the **Gbonota Clinic**, and **Sanoyea Clinic**), and the other one is situated in **Nimba**. Only one of the reported maternal homes (33.3%), situated at the Sanoyea Clinic is currently being used to accommodate the target women.



Figure 15: Maternal Waiting Home in Gbonota, Bong County, with rooms converted to store house

There are two main reasons why the maternal homes are not being used. In Nimba, it is reported that the maternal home does not have a source of electricity; this situation is also reported in Bong County, although the adjacent clinic has power. The clinic management has not yet seen the need to initiate the connection of the home to the electricity source at the clinic, despite the home being fully wired and fitted with electric bulbs. In Gbonota, it was also reported that the building has not yet been dedicated and officially turned over to the clinic management. The unused maternal homes have been converted to other uses, including turning them into storage facility for medical supplies.

In spite of not being in use, the maternal homes are located in a clean and tidy environment. This is one advantage of being located within in the proximity of the clinic. In fact, all the three homes are built right on the clinic grounds.

Table 6: Dimension of maternal waiting homes				
	Location	Dimension (m ²)	Length (m)	Width (m)
1	Bong County	129.9	21.3	6.1
2	Bong County	71.9	9.1	7.9
3	Nimba County	75.7	8.7	8.7

All the maternal homes are fitted with sitting areas, bedrooms, bathrooms and flush toilets (built as an annex), as well a kitchen. Because only one of the homes is currently functional, it is difficult to determine the extent to which women appreciate the facility. However, at the facility in Sanoyea, a woman and her infant were observed resting in the maternal home at the time of the verification visit.

FFP BENEFICIARY PROFILE

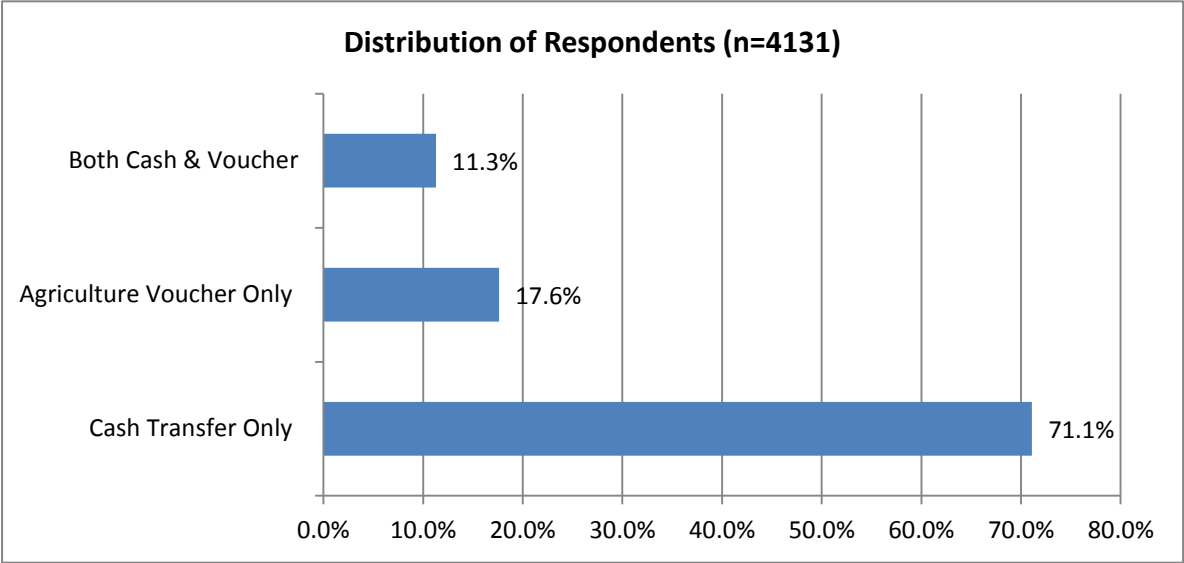


Figure 16: Distribution of FFP beneficiaries per service received

Of the 4,131 beneficiaries surveyed, seven out of every ten households (71.1%) received Cash Transfer, and 17.6% received the Agriculture Voucher, while a little over 10 percent (11.3%) benefited from both cash transfer and agriculture voucher.

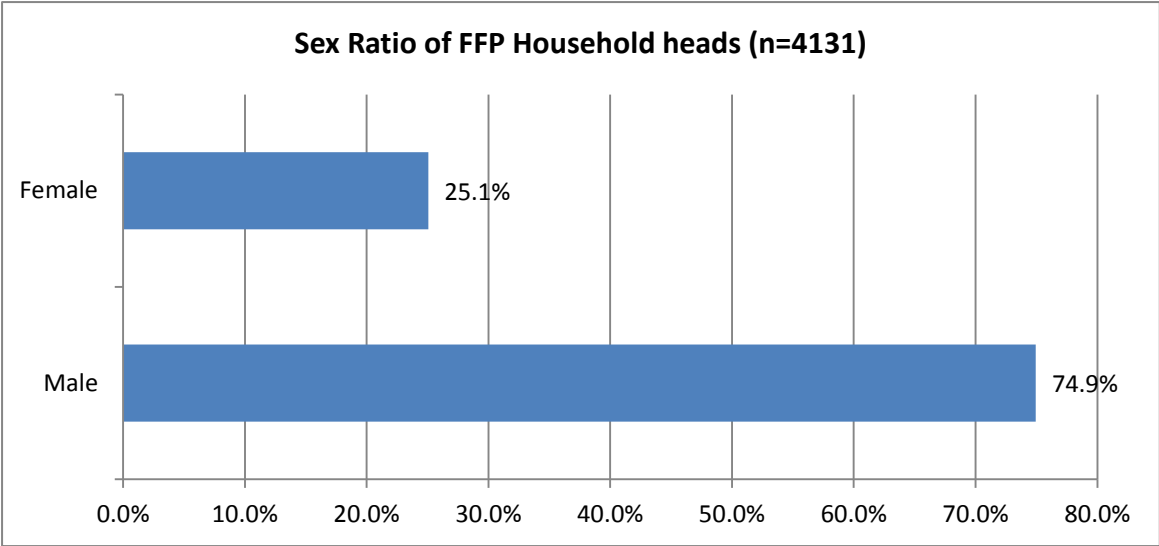


Figure 17: Sex ration of FFP household heads

Three-fourths (74.9%) of all FFP beneficiaries were recruited from male-headed households. Majority of the households are between the ages of 26-35 years (20.7%), and 36-45 years (19.7%). The least represented age group is those who are 60 years and above (11.8%). The household heads are more likely to be married (39.3%), widowed (24.6%) or single (20.5%).

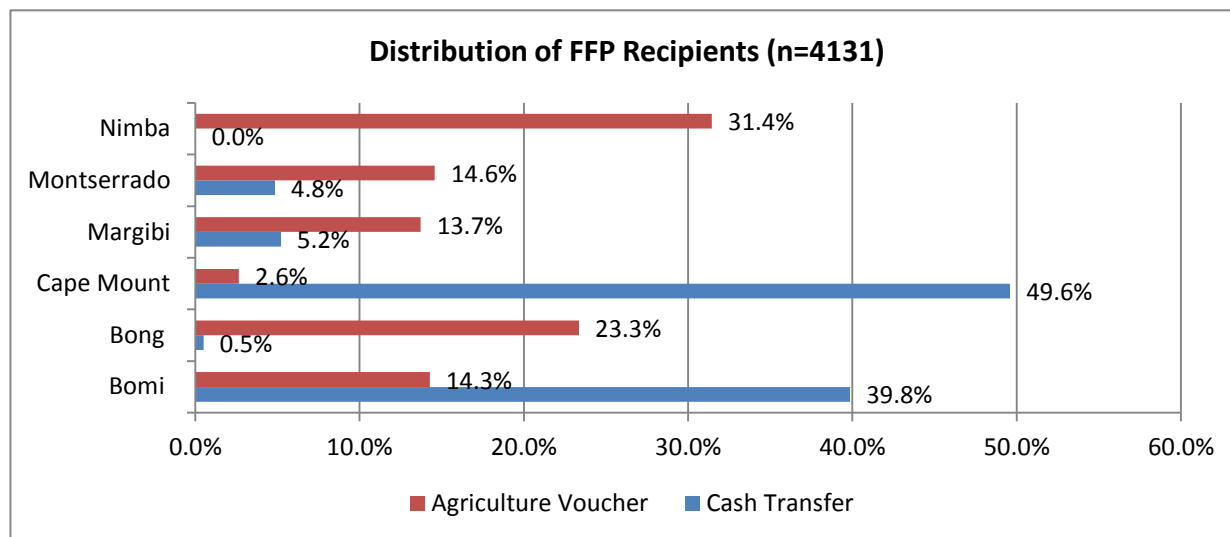


Figure 18: Distribution of FFP households

Majority of households that benefited from cash transfer are located in Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties, while the agriculture voucher was predominant among households from Nimba, Bong, Montserrado and Margibi Counties.

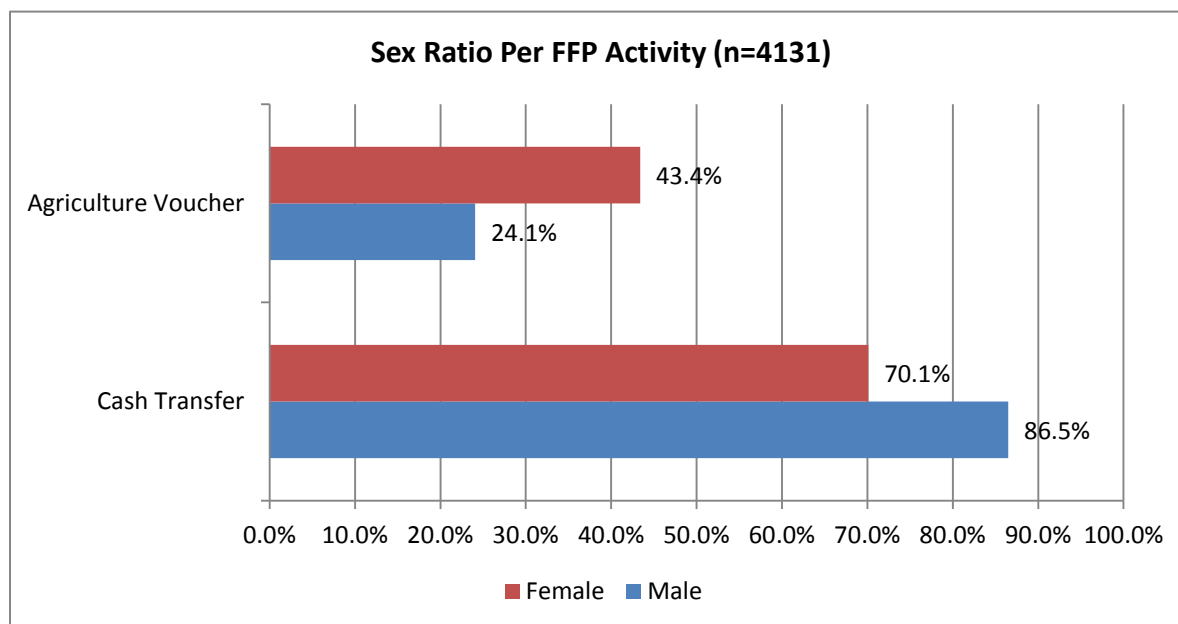


Figure 19: Sex of household heads per FFP activity

More male-headed households (86.5%) benefited from the cash transfer than female-headed households (70.1%), while the opposite is true for agriculture voucher recipients – where nearly twice as many (43.4%) of the beneficiaries represent female-headed households.

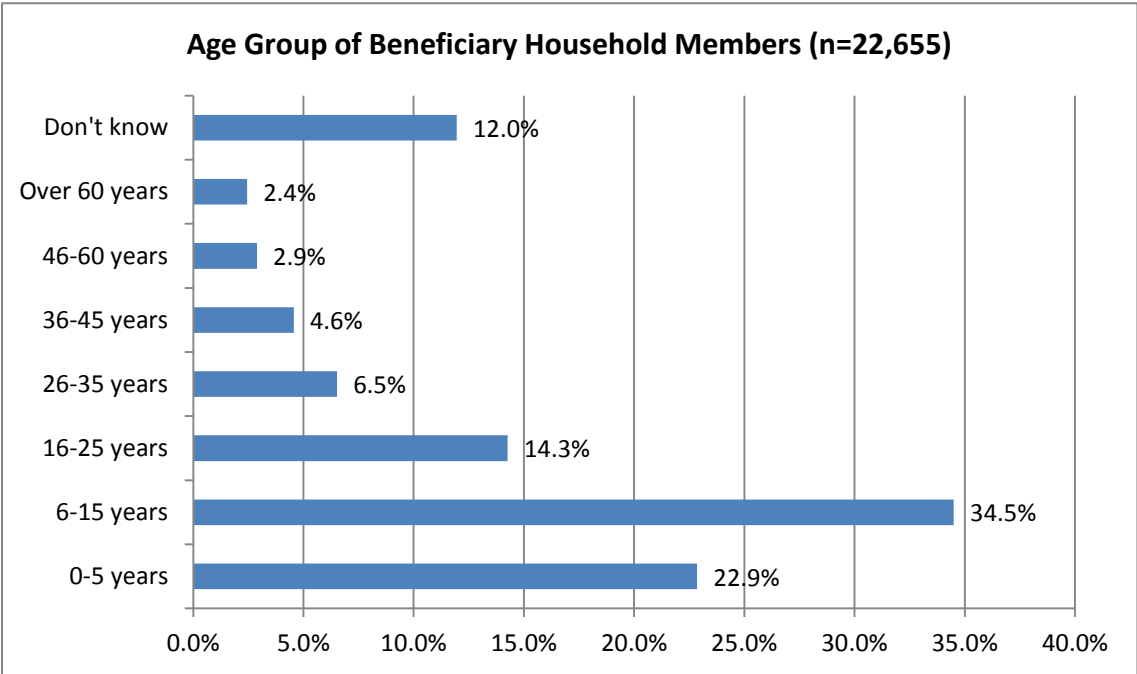


Figure 20: Age group of FFP beneficiary household members

Overall, the FFP services provided to the 4,131 households are benefiting approximately 22,655 household members; this gives an average household size of 5.5, slightly higher than the national household size of 5.1. As shown in figure 20, more than half (57.4%) of these households members are children 15 years and below, with slightly more males (53.2%) than females (46.8%).

During the survey, the respondents were more likely (81%) to be the household head, than a proxy. In cases where a proxy responded to the survey, the person was more likely to be a child (30%) or a spouse (14%). This, therefore, lends sufficient credibility to the information provided by the proxy. Additionally, as part of the field protocol, a proxy was allowed to answer the question only if the person was at least 15 years or older, and had been residing in the household for the past six months. In situations where more than one person fit the criteria, the household members decided who to speak on behalf of the family.

CASH TRANSFER

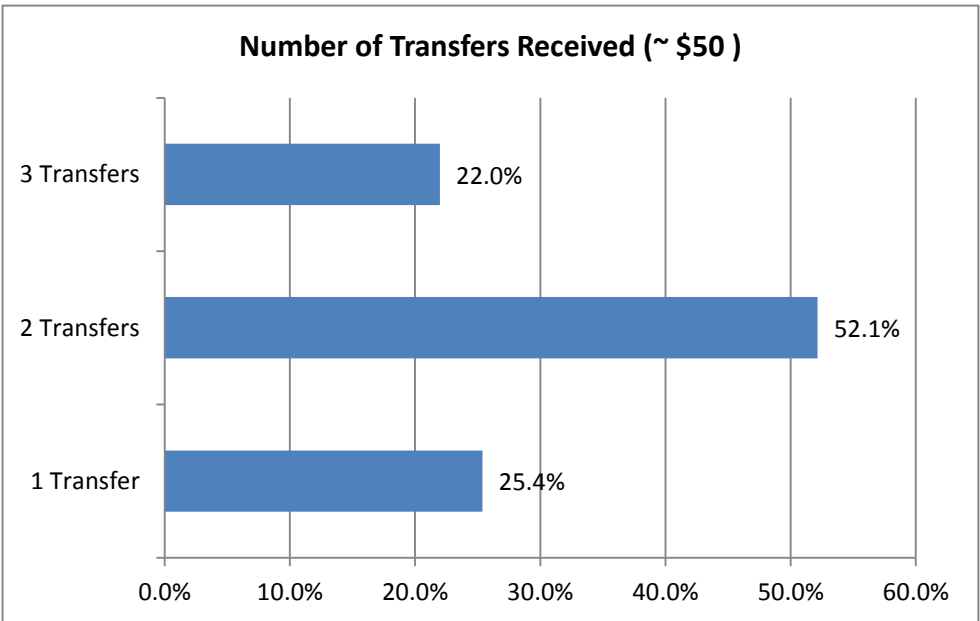


Figure 21: Frequency of cash transfer received

Based on information provided by the respondents, the cash value of each transfer received by the households is approximately \$50.00, disbursed in Liberian Dollars equivalent, directly paid by the NGO staff. More than half of the households have received two transfers (52.1%); a handful of households reported that they have not yet received any cash transfer since the project started. In Bong County, households reported receiving a mean cash value of \$63 on each transfer, while in Montserrado and Margibi the transfer amount is approximately \$41.

Nearly all households (98.7%) reported that they received the full amounts due; and on almost all occasions (97.9%), the money was disbursed on time as planned. Generally, everyone (98.8%) is satisfied with the cash transfer. All households (99.3%) reported feeling very safe on the way, during and after receiving the cash transfer.

Those who disclosed not receiving the full amounts of cash transfer reported that they had to share the amounts with the leaders (37.9%). Those who did not receive the payment on time reported that the main reason was because of delay in registration (20.2%). Females were more than two times likely (33.9%) to be affected by this situation than males (13.8%). The notable reason provided by those who were not satisfied with the cash transfer is that they did not have enough information about the amount to be transferred (16.6%). The males (22.8%) were the only ones registering such complaints. Those who reported feeling unsafe blamed this on their concerns for the over crowdedness (28.1%) at the disbursement centers and robbery (14.6%).

Beneficiary Selection Committee members are complaining that there is absolutely no form of compensation or incentives (financial or in-kind) given them for the huge responsibility assigned to them. While they appreciate the opportunity to serve their communities, they believe even a minimal volunteer stipend would add a new impetus to their motivation. To remedy this situation, some BSC members have begun scheming ploys to extort money from the beneficiaries, under the pretext that the beneficiaries are “willingly” expressing appreciation for their work. In one notable case, the scheme was uncovered during a cash disbursement event in Joseph Town in

Tubmanburg. To address the situation, the PCI team aborted the payment exercise, leaving those who had not received their money to be very frustrated.

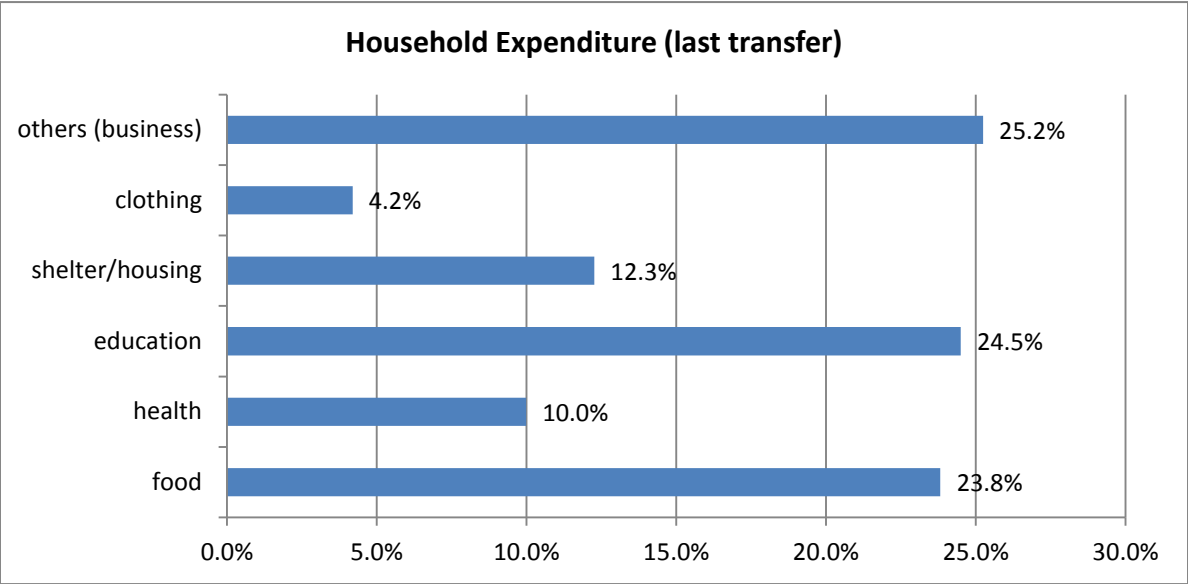


Figure 22: Household expenditure of cash transfer

When asked “*has the cash you received enabled your household cover basic food needs?*” **nine in every ten respondents (90.1%) reported that the cash transfer has enabled them to cover basic food needs for their families.** As shown in figure 22, households were most likely to use larger portions of their money on education for their children (24.5%) and food (23.8%). There was also increasing likelihood for a fair amount of the money to be used on other issues, such as starting or expanding small businesses.

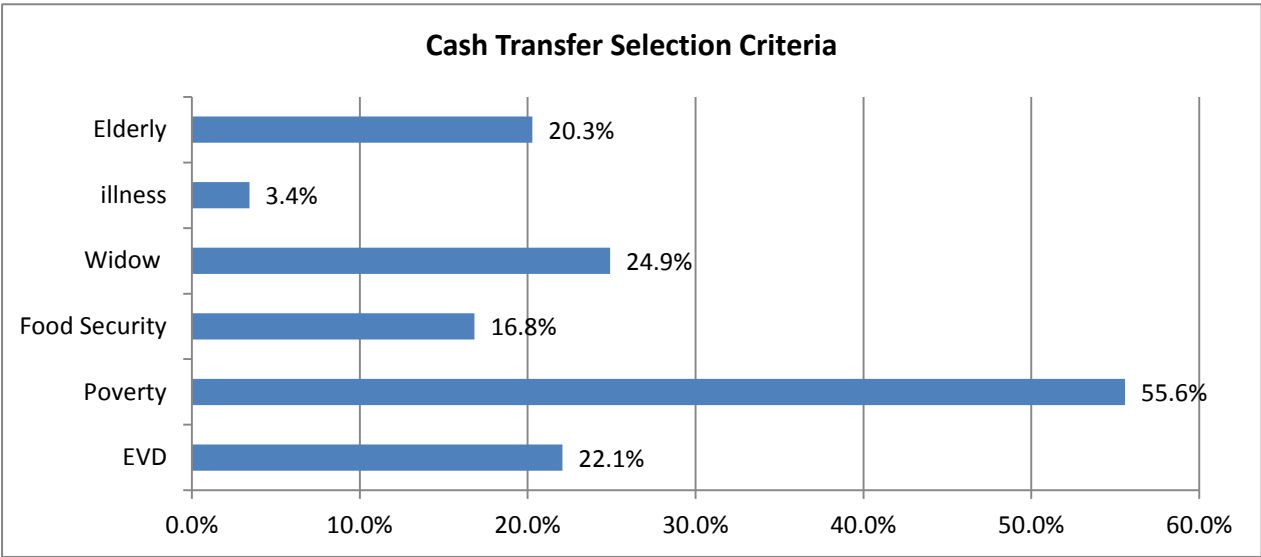


Figure 23: Cash transfer selection criteria

Poverty (poor households with limited access to assets) was the main criterion for which households were selected to receive cash transfer. Spousal death, EVD and old age seemed to have had similar influence on selection. Further scrutiny of the data suggests that these factors played out differently in the counties. In Bomi, the main drivers were poverty (60.3%) and food security (24.4%), while in Bong, EVD (28.6%) was the key driver. In Cape Mount, the key issues were poverty (57.6%) and spousal death (28.2%). In Margibi, EVD (46.5%) and spousal death (25.7%) were the determinants; while in Montserrado the issues were EVD (49.1%) and poverty (41.2%).

AGRICULTURE VOUCHER

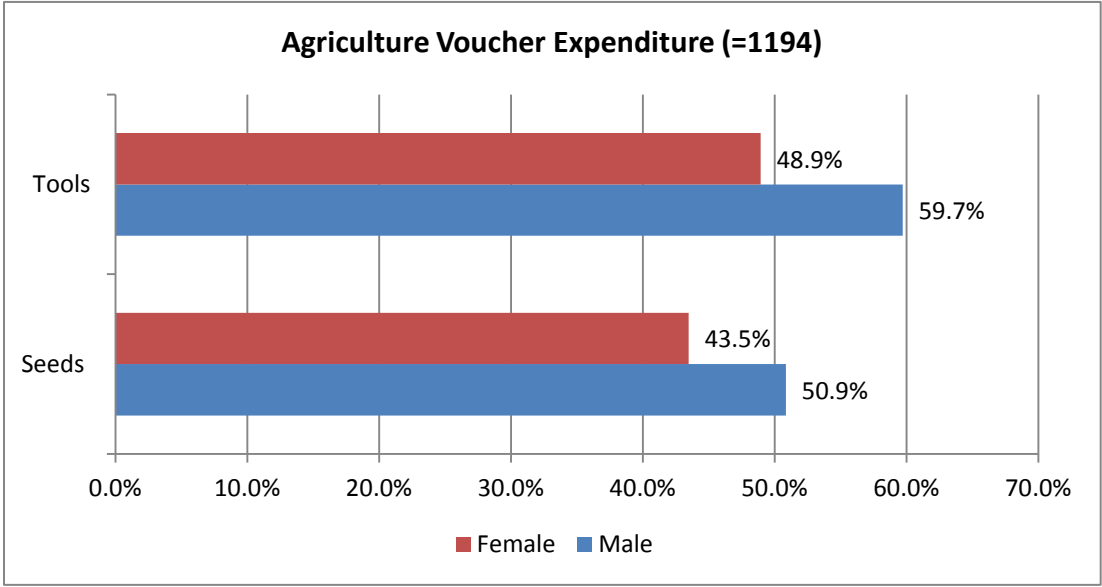


Figure 23: Expenditure for agriculture voucher

A total of 1,194 households reported benefiting from the Agriculture Voucher. The voucher was worth approximately \$50.00, and each recipient was required to exhaust the total value of the voucher to purchase needed agriculture inputs such as seeds or tools. For this purpose, agricultural trade fairs were organized at the voucher disbursement centers, where vendors displayed variety of seeds and tools that the voucher recipients could choose from.

More than half of the agriculture voucher expenditure was made on the purchase of agriculture tools (55.7%), compared with purchase of seeds (48.1%). As shown in the figure 24, there was no notable difference in the preference of males and females in regards to the type of agriculture input to purchase.

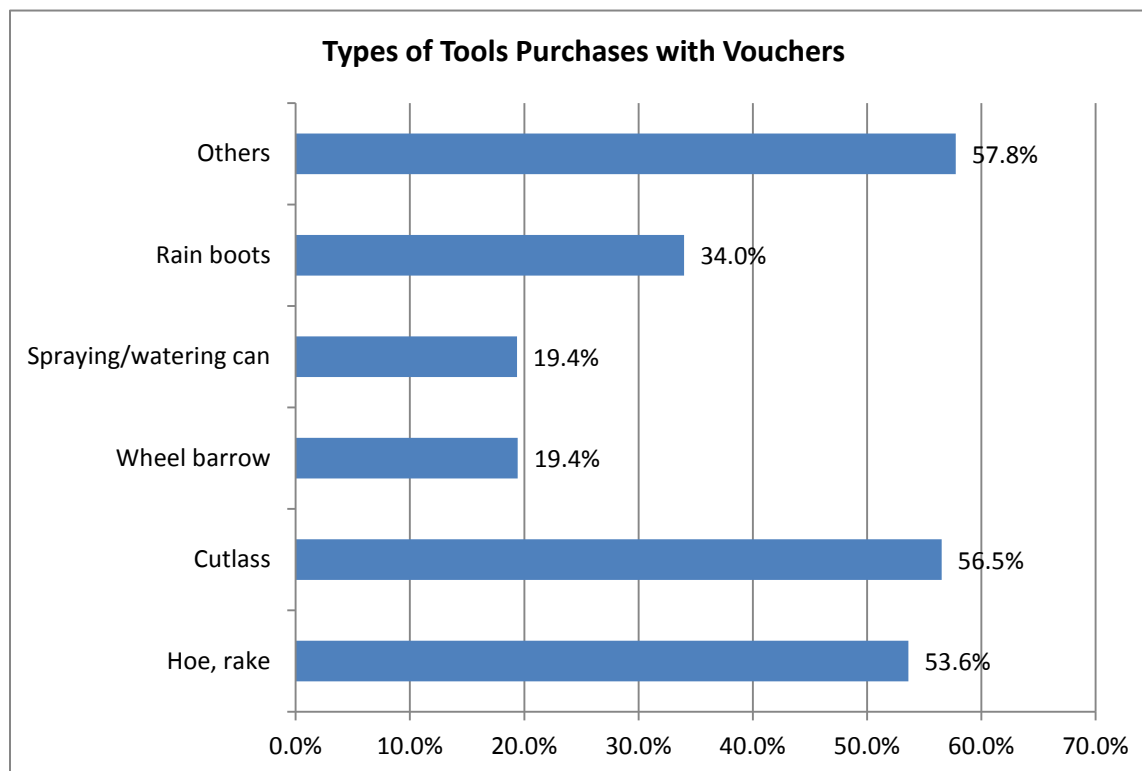


Figure 24: Agriculture voucher expenditure

The common types of tools that households purchased with the vouchers included cutlass (56.5%), hoe, rake (53.6%), and rain boots (34 %). Some other tools included shovels, file, rain coats, etc.

For the households that purchased seeds, about three in every ten households (30.6%) planted all the seeds. It was uncommon for households to sell, barter or loan their seeds to their neighbors. For those who did not plant all the seeds, the main reason given is that the seeds were distributed after the planting season (14%). This concern is reported mainly in Montserrado County (71.3%).

Of the total beneficiaries, only about three percent (34 households) reported that they have harvested from their agriculture project (mainly in Nimba County). From this sample, two-thirds (68%) reported that the harvest was sufficient and good quality. In fact, majority of the agriculture input beneficiaries reported that they had just recently received the inputs, and their seeds were still on nursery.



Figure 25: Beneficiary showing seeds on nursery, Bomi County

Consequently, it is too early to determine the extent to which the agriculture voucher has impacted the living condition of the beneficiary households. Furthermore, the monitoring was conducted during the same time when the distribution activities are still on-going. Thus, it is premature to expect any notable changes in the lives of the beneficiaries. However, the main benefit that the households recognized for now is more crop production (39.2%).

SELECTION CRITERIA

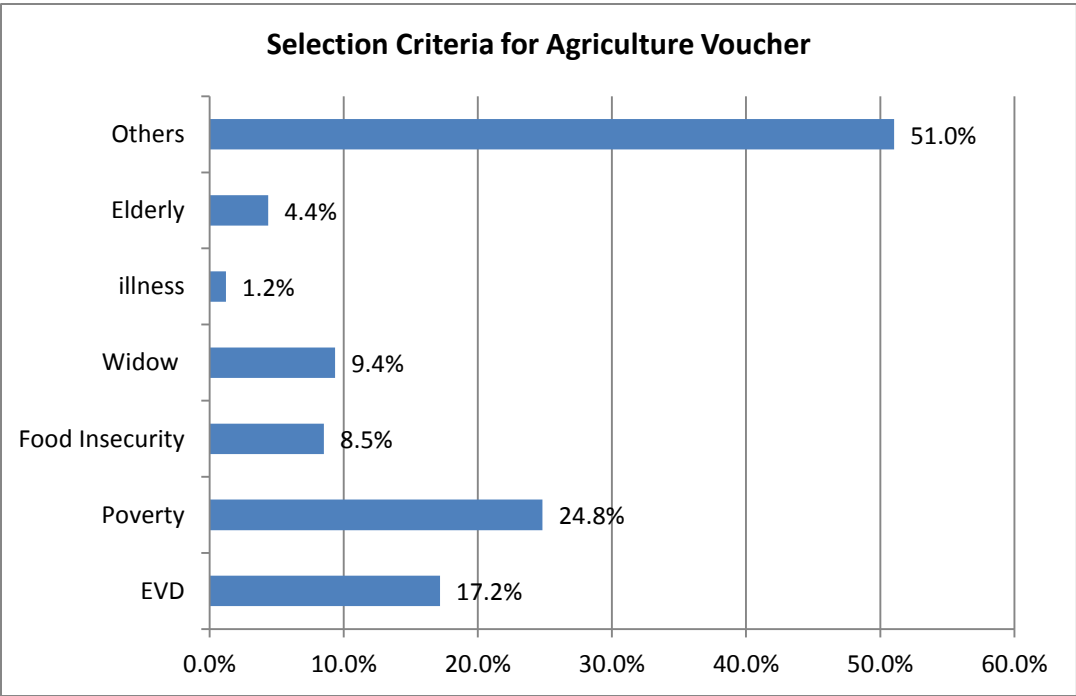


Figure 26: Selection criteria for agriculture voucher

For those who benefited from the agriculture voucher, the main determinants for selection are poverty (24.8%) and EVD (17.2%). These two factors are consistent across all counties. However, food insecurity emerges as a key factor in Bomi, Cape Mount and Montserrado Counties. The proportion for others is high because the vast majority of agriculture input voucher beneficiaries in Bong and Nimba were selected for reasons other than those listed in the instrument. They were mainly selected because they are farmers who are members of community farming group.

VISIBILITY

Overall, USAID's visibility/branding has not been consistently portrayed across all infrastructures that have been constructed under this project. The implementers have been inconsistent in erecting a USAID logo big enough near the infrastructure to show that the facility has been donated from the American people. The only in-



Figure 27: Signboard acknowledging USAID's sponsorship

frastructure types for which the concern for USAID's visibility has been reasonably addressed by displaying large USAID logo on signboards include latrines (54.2%) and wells/pumps (49.2%). On the contrary, none of the solar dryers and maternal waiting homes has any USAID logo nearby. Only six of the road projects have USAID logo on display.

REGISTRATION, TARGETING & COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

The public meetings organized by the implementing agencies to sensitize the community about the project played a key role in creating awareness. These meetings were well attended, as nearly eight in every ten beneficiaries (79.7%) reported they attended the public meeting in their communities. For those who did not attend the public meeting, nearly half (51.8%) claimed that there was no public meeting in their community, and 25.6% said they did not receive information about the meeting.

The beneficiaries reported a high level of satisfaction (97.6%) about the selection process. When community members are dissatisfied, they are more likely to register their complaints through the NGO staff (21.6%), and the community level complaint committee (15.2%). For those who registered complaints through the available mechanism, three-fourths (75%) reported that they did not get a satisfactory response/solution. The most common complaints are allegations of favoritism and that the deserving are left out.

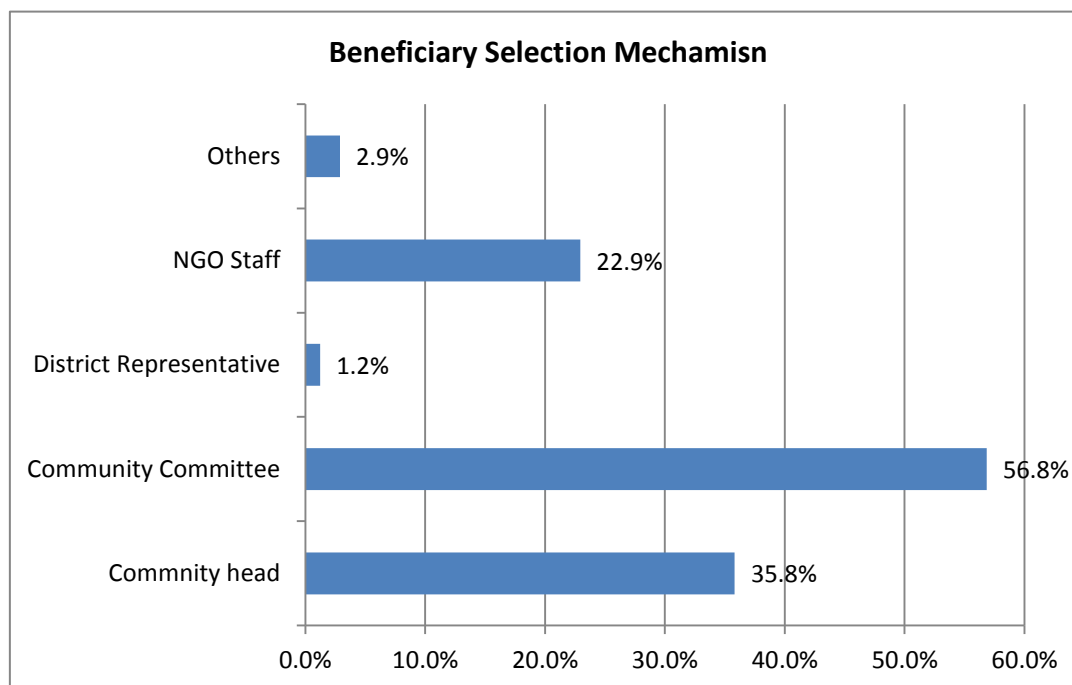


Figure 28: Beneficiary selection mechanism

Nearly everyone (99.1%) reported that they do not know anyone who was asked for some favor before being registered in the program. For the 36 cases, where respondents alleged to know who gave favors in order to be register, the most common favor was money (61%) and casual labor (13.3%).

The FFP beneficiary selection was a largely community driven process, wherein the local communities worked among themselves to identify eligible candidates for the project. More than half of the beneficiaries (56.8%) reported that they were selected by the Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC), and a third said they were selected by the community head (35.8). At the same time, it is reported that the NGO staff (22.9%) were also involved in the selection of the beneficiaries.

CONCLUSION

The two weeks of verification and PDM activities provided an exciting opportunity to gain appreciation for the level of work that the IPs have done to promote local community development, as well strengthen EVD-related emergency response activities in target communities across Liberia. At the same time, the exercise provided insights into key performance drawbacks in measuring the extent to which the infrastructures meet basic quality standards, and their status of utilization by local communities. Furthermore, the PDM also revealed some lapses in the selection and cash disbursement processes, seemingly masterminded by some disgruntled BSC members.

Except for solar dryers that have largely not yet been constructed, the PDM concludes that the general quality and quantity of the infrastructure types is satisfactory. It was found that wells, latrines, maternal homes, and roads have been constructed where they were reported to be built. However, the level of utilization of latrines and maternal homes is unsatisfactory because most institutional latrines do not have an associated source of reliable water supply; and two of the maternal homes lie in disuse. These maternal homes are already suffering defacement as they are being used as storage facilities for various items, including medical supplies.

It is also a concern that many wells are not functional, mainly because of technical problems that the communities are unable to remedy.

The cash transfer and agriculture input voucher initiatives are supported by a strong community-driven process of beneficiary selection that gives decision-making power to local communities. While this methodology enhances tenants of democracy due to popular involvement of the people, several things could go wrong if these processes are not carefully monitored and controlled. For example, in Bomi County, there were reports of some BSC members extorting money from some of the beneficiaries.

These activities have reached large number of households, bringing desired financial relief to impoverished communities. Households are mainly using the cash to pay tuition fees for their children, and also buy food. It is, however, noted that the time interval between the cash transfer, or distribution of the agriculture input voucher and the monitoring exercise was too close.

It is therefore the conclusion of the PDM that it is too early to determine results in terms of changes in the living conditions of beneficiaries because of their participation in these activities. Actually, the beneficiaries have just recently begun receiving the money and agriculture inputs. So, ideally it should take some reasonable time before such assessment becomes realistic.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above, the following actionable recommendations are submitted for careful consideration in order to improve service quality, promote utilization, and chart a path toward results:

- 1) Before institutional latrines (with flush toilet facilities) are constructed, a reliable source of water should first be established. Ideally, the contractor should first dig a well and ensure unhindered access to water point before constructing the latrine.
- 2) USAID should work along with the Ministry of Health to carry out field visits to the unused maternal waiting homes. One key outcome of such field visit would be to facilitate the official dedication ceremony, and as well furnishing the facilities and availing them for the women's use.
- 3) USAID should establish a periodic verification (using checklists based on the quality standards) system to ensure all infrastructures meet basic requirements. Once completed, each facility should be verified and certified, on the basis of the agreed requirements, before final approval or payment to the contractor.
- 4) Implementing Partners should engage in a project-wide community engagement and social mobilization to strengthen local ownership and sustainability, focusing on rallying support for maintenance of the infrastructure. As deemed necessary, appropriate logistical or technical support should be offered to the communities to repair these facilities.
- 5) Though not independently verified during the PDM exercise, there are claims of alleged irregularities in the cash transfer beneficiary selection and disbursement processes. It is reported that some individuals involved in the process are "importing" outsiders to register in target communities. There was one report that BSC members in Joseph Town (Bomi County) were extorting money from beneficiaries. It is therefore recommended that USAID undertakes an independent investigation in order to ascertain the veracity of the claims.
- 6) Policy on non-payment of compensation to BSC must be revised to include a minimum volunteer stipend to incentivize these volunteers for time spent outside their regular income generating activities. This may be one potential way to engender increased motivation, and ultimately help to curb the alleged irregularities.
- 7) IPs should prepare and provide a complete beneficiary database on all recipients of the cash transfer and agriculture input voucher to USAID. Making this a condition for the commencement of the "Cash for Work" component might encourage speedy compliance.
- 8) At this stage, it is rather premature to determine the level of "impact" of the cash transfer and agriculture input voucher because the beneficiaries have just recently begun receiving the services. In fact, distribution was still ongoing during the PDM activity, and majority of those who bought seeds still have them on nursery. Thus, it is recommended that another PDM be undertaken at a time interval 6 – 12 months after the interventions began. Hopefully, there would be more likelihood for recognizing changes attributable of the initiatives.

ANNEXES

The following annexes are also relevant part of the report:

- A. Infrastructure Verification & PDM Survey Questionnaire
- B. Listing of Enumerators
- C. Field Monitoring Tool
- D. Food for Peace Survey Infrastructure Map

ANNEX A - INFRASTRUCTURE VERIFICATION CHECKLIST

USAID (ACDI/VOCA & OICI)

HANDS & LAUNCH PROJECTS

Infrastructure Verification Checklist

(September – October 2015)

Introductory Statement to Community Representative

Good Morning/Good Afternoon.

My Name is _____ and I work for the Liberia Monitoring & Evaluation Program. I am here to visit the communities where ACDI VOCA and OICI built some facilities for community members.

We are here because this is one of the communities where some of the facilities were built.

The purpose of the visit is to find out if these facilities were actually built here, and also know whether they are in good working condition.

Do you have any questions?

=====

NOTE FOR THE ENUMERATOR: *[This is essentially a checklist that should be applied through direct observation, except otherwise indicated].*

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1.1 Start Time: _____ (Use 24 hrs format)
- 1.2 Date of verification: _____ DD-MM-YY (Today's date)
- 1.3 Enumerator's ID: _____ (Enter code)
- 1.4 Name of County: _____ (Enter code)
- 1.5 Name of District: _____ (Enter code)
- 1.6 Name of Community: _____ (Enter code)
- 1.7 GPS Coordinate: _____ (Enter from device)
- 1.8 Infrastructure Type: _____ (Enter Option # below)
- [1] Well/pump (skip to 201)
 - [2] Latrine (skip to 301)
 - [3] Solar dryer (skip to 401)
 - [4] Road (skip to 501)
 - [5] Maternal waiting home (skip to 601)

2.0 WELLS/PUMPS		
201	Is the well/pump functional? <i>[Currently providing water for community]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip to 203) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Well converted to hand well (skip to 203)
202	Why is the well/pump not functional?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Technical breakdown <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Water has dried up <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Abandoned because of color/smell <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Others _____
203	Is the well/pump enclosed in a fence?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
204	Is there any septic tank, waste disposal or burial site located in the vicinity of the well/pump?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No (skip to 206)
205	What is the distance from the well/pump to the nearest septic tank, waste disposal or burial site?	_____ (Enter distance in meters)
206	What is the sanitary condition of the well/pump's environment? <i>[Select all the apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Clean and tidy <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Dirty with litters <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Grass overgrown <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Spillage of dirty water around well/pump <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Others _____
207	Is there a trained pump technician in the community to repair the pump?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No

208	What is the population of this community?	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[Probe to determine appropriate estimate]</i>
209	In total, how many functional well/pumps are located in this community?	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[Tour community to verify]</i>
210	Are there fees charged for collecting water from the well/pump?	[1] Yes [0] No (skip to 212)
211	What are the collected fees used for? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Pay security guard [2] Buy chlorine for purifying water [3] Buy food for clean up [4] Pay technician [5] Others _____
212	Are there any rules to obey when people are using the well/pumps?	[1] Yes [0] No(skip to 214)
213	What are these rules? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] No washing clothes at the well/pump [2] No bathing at the well/pump [3] No wearing slippers/shoes at the well/pump [4] No Fighting at the well/pump [5] Others _____
214	Who is responsible to manage the well/pump every day? <i>[Controlling the opening and closing time; chlorination, etc.]</i>	[1] Chief [2] Community chairman [3] Youth leader [4] Women [5] Particular family [6] Others_____

215	<p>For what purposes do people use the water that is collected from this well/pump?</p> <p><i>[select all that apply]</i></p>	<p>[1] Drinking/cooking</p> <p>[2] Washing</p> <p>[3] Bathing</p> <p>[4] Watering gardens</p> <p>[5] Construction work</p> <p>[6] Others _____</p>
216	<p>Is there a USAID logo near the well/pump big enough to show that the facility has been donated from the American People?</p>	<p>[1] Yes, the logo is big enough</p> <p>[2] Yes, but the logo is not big enough</p> <p>[0] No logo available</p>

3.0 LATRINES

301	<p>Is the latrine functional?</p> <p><i>[Currently being used by community members]</i></p>	<p>[1] Yes (skip to 303)</p> <p>[0] No</p>
302	<p>Why is the latrine not functional?</p> <p><i>[Select all that apply]</i></p>	<p>[1] Sewer pit is full</p> <p>[2] Roof is leaking</p> <p>[3] Structure is broken down</p> <p>[4] No door on the latrine</p> <p>[5] Others _____</p>
303	<p>Is latrine secure with locks?</p>	<p>[1] Yes</p> <p>[0] No</p>
304	<p>Which of the following facilities does the latrine have?</p>	<p>[1] Ventilated pit</p> <p>[2] Washing hand facility</p>

	<i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete slabs <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
305	What is the sanitary condition of the latrine's environment? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean and tidy <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty with litters <input type="checkbox"/> Grass overgrown <input type="checkbox"/> Stench around the latrine
306	What is the population of this community?	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[Probe to determine appropriate estimate]</i>
307	In total, how many functional latrines are located in this community?	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[Tour community to verify]</i>
308	Are there fees charged for using the latrine?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (skip 310)
309	What are the collected fees used for? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay security guard <input type="checkbox"/> Buy toiletries for cleaning latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Buy food for clean up <input type="checkbox"/> Pay for repairs <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
310	Who is responsible to manage the latrine every day? <i>[Controlling the opening and closing time; preventing damage, etc.]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Chief <input type="checkbox"/> Community chairman <input type="checkbox"/> Youth leader <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Particular family <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
311	Is there a USAID logo near the latrine big enough to show that the facility has been donated from	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the logo is big enough <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but the logo is not big enough

	the American People?	[0] No logo available
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4.0 SOLAR DRYER

401	Is the solar dryer functional? <i>[Currently use to dry local produce]</i>	[1] Yes (skip to 403) [0] No
402	Why is the solar dryer not functional? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Technical problem [2] Weather condition not favorable [3] No one to operate [4] Others _____
403	Is the solar dryer enclosed in a fence?	[1] Yes [0] No
404	What is the sanitary condition of the solar dryer's environment? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Clean and tidy [2] Dirty with litters [3] Grass overgrown [4] Others _____
405	About how many people are using the solar dryer?	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[Probe to determine appropriate estimate]</i>
406	Are there fees charged for using the solar dryer?	[1] Yes [0] No (skip 408)
407	What are the collected fees used for? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Pay security [3] Pay for repairs [5] Others _____
408	Who is responsible to manage the solar dryer every day?	[1] Chief [2] Community chairman

	<i>[Controlling the opening and closing time; preventing damage, etc.]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth leader <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Particular family <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
409	What are people using the solar dryer for? [Select all that apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Drying fish/meat <input type="checkbox"/> Drying cassava/plantain <input type="checkbox"/> Drying rice <input type="checkbox"/> Drying fruits <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
410	How often do people use the solar dryer?	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every two to three day <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
411	Is there a USAID logo near the solar dryer big enough to show that the facility has been donated from the American People?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the logo is big enough <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but the logo is not big enough <input type="checkbox"/> No logo available

5.0 ROADS

501	Are vehicles plying/using the road?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (skip to 503)
502	Which types of vehicles are plying/using the road? <i>[Select all that apply] [Skip to 504]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor cycles <input type="checkbox"/> Light(small) vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Trucks <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____

503	Why are vehicles not plying the road? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Damaged bridges <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Impassable mud <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Slippery hills <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Others _____
504	What is the length of the road?	_____ (State length in km)
505	The road connects which two locations / communities?	Point A: _____ Point B: _____
506	Is there a USAID logo near the road big enough to show that the facility has been donated from the American People?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes, the logo is big enough <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Yes, but the logo is not big enough <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No logo available

6.0 MATERNAL WAITING ROOM

601	Is the maternal waiting room functional? <i>[Currently being used by women]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip to 603) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
602	Why is the maternal waiting room not functional? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] No sleeping place <input type="checkbox"/> [2] No power for light <input type="checkbox"/> [3] No midwives available <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Others _____
603	What is the sanitary condition of the maternal waiting room's environment? <i>[Select all the apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Clean and tidy <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Dirty with litters <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Grass overgrown <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Others _____

604	What is the dimension of the maternal waiting room?	_____ (Length in meters) _____ (Width in meters)
605	What facilities are available in the maternal waiting room? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Bedroom(s) <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Sitting area <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Eating area <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Flush toilets <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Bathroom(s) <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Kitchen <input type="checkbox"/> [7] Solar power for electricity <input type="checkbox"/> [8] Others _____
606	How far is the maternal waiting home from the clinic/health facility?	_____ (distance in meters)
607	How often do women use the maternal waiting home? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Women are always using it <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Women use it once in a while <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Women use it rarely <input type="checkbox"/> [4] No one uses it <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Others _____
608	Is there a USAID logo near the maternal waiting home big enough to show that the facility has been donated from the American People?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes, the logo is big enough <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Yes, but the logo is not big enough <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No logo available

End time: _____ (24 hrs format)

PDM SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

USAID (ACDI/VOCA; OCI; Mercy Corp; PCI)

Ebola Recovery & Resilience Program (ERRP)

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Survey

(September - October 2015)

Introductory Statement for Household Visit

Good Morning/Good Afternoon.

My Name is _____ and I work for the Liberia Monitoring & Evaluation Program. I am here to carry out a survey about the USAID Emergency Cash/Voucher Distribution Program.

Your household has been selected by chance from the list of those who have benefited from the USAID Emergency Cash/Voucher Distribution Program.

The purpose of this interview is to collect information about your experience with the USAID Emergency Cash/Voucher Distribution Program. This will help us to find out how well the programs are benefiting the community. It is not required for you to take part in the survey to receive the benefit. Whether or not you agree to take part in this survey, you will not be denied any benefits, or get some help because of the decision you make.

The information you provide will be used to prepare a report of total findings – we will not mention people's names to the answers they gave. There is no right or wrong answer; you just need to correctly say what you know, and how you feel about the USAID Emergency Cash/Voucher Distribution Program.

This interview will last for about 30 minutes. Do you have any questions?

Do you agree to take part in the survey?

YES _____ NO _____

NB: Do not continue if the respondent says "NO"

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

- 101 Start Time: _____ (Use 24 hrs format)
- 102 Date of survey: _____ DD-MM-YY (Today's date)
- 103 Enumerator's ID: _____ (Enter code)
- 104 Name of County: _____ (Enter code)
- 105 Name of District: _____ (Enter code)
- 106 Name of Community: _____ (Enter code)
- 107 GPS Coordinate: _____ (Enter from device)

2.0 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

201	Sex of respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Male <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Female
202	Are you the head of this household?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (Skip to 204) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
203	What is your relationship to the head of this household?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Sibling <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Child <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Grand child <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Uncle <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Aunty <input type="checkbox"/> [7] Friend <input type="checkbox"/> [8] Others _____
204	What is the age of the household head]? <i>[If respondent is household head, ask for his/her age, instead]</i>	_____ (Enter whole number) <i>[If respondent is head of household, skip to 206]</i>

205	What is the sex of the household head?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Male <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Female																																			
206	What is the marital status of the household head? <i>[If respondent is household head, ask for his/her marital status, instead]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Married <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Co-habiting <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Separated <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Single																																			
207	How many people live in this household?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SN</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Sex</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SN	Age	Sex	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10				
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208	Which ERRP activities has your household benefited from? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Cash Transfer Only (Cash Free) (skip to 301) <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Agriculture Input Voucher Only (skip to 401) <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Cash for Work Only (skip to 501)																																			

3.0 CASH TRANSFER ONLY (CASH FREE)

301	How many times has your household received cash?	_____ (Enter whole number)
302	How much are you supposed to receive each time?	_____ (Enter value in LRD only)
303	When last did your household receive cash?	_____ (MM-YYYY)
304	Did your household receive the full amount expected?	[1] Yes (Skip to 306) [0] No
305	What was the main reason why did your household not receive the full amount?	[1] We share some amount to leaders [2] Bank paid less amount [3] Check out fee [4] Others _____
306	Did your household receive the cash on time as planned?	[1] Yes (Skip to 308) [0] No
307	What was the main reason why did your household not receive the cash on time as planned?	[1] No cash transfer due to verification process [2] Household did not attend cash disbursement [3] Banks delayed to pay [4] Bank's pay point is too far [5] Registration delayed [6] Others _____
308	Through what means did your household receive the cash? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Direct cash by NGO [2] Through voucher [3] Direct cash by bank [4] Mobile money [5] Through VSLA [6] Others _____

309	Are you satisfied with the cash transfer?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (Skip to 311) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No								
310	What is the main reason why are you not satisfied with the cash transfer?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Not enough information about date/time of cash transfer <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Not enough information about the amount of cash to be transferred <input type="checkbox"/> [3] No enough Information about selection criteria <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Distance to cash pay point <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Cash transfer pay type <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Others_____								
311	Did you feel safe on the way, during waiting, and on your way back from the cash transfer center?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip to 313) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No								
312	For what reasons did you feel unsafe? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Late hour cash transfer <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Robbery <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Crowdedness <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Abuse (sex or others) <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Lack of transport <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Others: _____								
313	How many hours do you travel to reach the cash transfer center?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Less than 1 hour <input type="checkbox"/> [2] 1 hour <input type="checkbox"/> [3] 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> [4] 3 hours <input type="checkbox"/> [5] 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> [6] 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> [7] More than 5 hours								
314	Of the cash received last time, how much did your household use for the following purposes?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SN</th> <th>Purpose</th> <th>Amount used (LRD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			SN	Purpose	Amount used (LRD)			
SN	Purpose	Amount used (LRD)								

		1	Food		
		2	Health		
		3	Education		
		4	Shelter/housing		
		5	Clothing		
		6	Others: _____		
315	Has the cash transfer received enabled your household to cover basic food needs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			
316	Why has your household been selected to receive the cash transfer? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> EVD survivor, orphan, or quarantined <input type="checkbox"/> Poor HH with limited access to assets <input type="checkbox"/> At risk of food insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/female headed HH with 2-3 children < 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly with disability <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____			

4.0 AGRICULTURE INPUT / VOUCHER

401	What agricultural input did your household receive? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Seeds <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture voucher <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture tools <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
402	How did your household use the seeds received? <i>[select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Household received no seeds (skip to 408) <input type="checkbox"/> Planted all the seeds (skip to 404) <input type="checkbox"/> Sold all the seeds

		[4] Sold some of the seeds [5] Partially bartered for other items [6] Ate some of the seeds [7] Loaned some to neighbors [8] did not receive any seeds [9] Others_____
403	If some of the seeds your household received were sold, eaten or exchanged for other items, what was the main reason that decision?	[1] The seed is not good to plant [2] No land to plant [3] To buy items like sugar, salt, tea/coffee [4] Seed was surplus [5] Household also had other seed resources [6] Sold to buy better local seeds [7] To buy goods and services [8] Seeds distributed after planting season [9] Other _____
404	Are you satisfied with type/quality of seed you received last time?	[1] Yes (skip to 406) [0] No
405	What is the main reason for which you are not satisfied with the seed you received?	[1] The seed was poor quality [2] The seed planted did not germinate [3] The type of seed is not my preference [4] Other _____
406	Did your household harvest from the seed planted?	[1] Yes [0] No (skip to 408)
407	How would you describe the amount and quality of harvest you got from the seed?	[1] Harvest was sufficient and good quality [2] Harvest was sufficient but poor quality [3] Harvest was insufficient but good quality

		<p>[4] Harvest was insufficient and poor quality</p> <p>[5] Others _____</p>
408	<p>What benefit did your household get from the agriculture voucher?</p> <p><i>[Select all that apply]</i></p>	<p>[1] More crop production</p> <p>[2] Family is eating more/different food</p> <p>[3] Children are eating more often</p> <p>[4] Household has more money</p> <p>[5] Household members do less casual labor and work on own farms instead</p> <p>[6] Children can go to school instead of working</p> <p>[7] Pregnant/breastfeeding women and children <5 access nutritious food</p> <p>[8] Agriculture voucher has had no significant impact on the family</p> <p>[9] Others _____</p> <p>[99] Don't Know</p>
409	<p>What kind/type of agriculture tool did you buy with the voucher you received?</p> <p><i>[select all that apply]</i></p>	<p>[1] Hoe, rake, etc.</p> <p>[2] Cutlass</p> <p>[3] Wheel barrow</p> <p>[4] Spraying/watering can</p> <p>[5] Rain boots</p> <p>[6] Others _____</p>
410	<p>Why has your household been selected to receive agriculture input/voucher?</p> <p><i>[Select all that apply]</i></p>	<p>[1] EVD survivor, orphan, or quarantined</p> <p>[2] Poor HH with limited access to assets</p> <p>[3] At risk of food insecurity</p> <p>[4] Widow/female headed HH with 2-3 children < 5</p> <p>[5] Chronically ill</p> <p>[6] Elderly with disability</p>

		[7] Others _____
--	--	--------------------

5.0 CASH FOR WORK

501	In what cash for work activities is your household involved? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Road rehabilitation [2] Spring/hand dug well rehabilitation [3] Fencing of clinic/school [4] Others _____
502	What guidelines or rules must a person follow as you take part in cash for work activities? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	[1] Work for certain hours per day [2] Come to work and leave on time [3] Good behavior on the job [3] Work must be done very well [4] Others _____ [99] I don't Know
503	In each week, how many days does your household spend on cash for work activities?	[1] 1 day [2] 2 days [3] 3 days [4] 4 days [5] 5 days [6] More than 5 days
504	In each day, how many hours does your house-	[1] 1 hour

	hold spend on cash for work activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> 2] 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 3] 3 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 4] 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 5] 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 6] More than Five
505	In your household, who is mostly involved in cash for work activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1] The father <input type="checkbox"/> 2] The mother <input type="checkbox"/> 3] The elder son <input type="checkbox"/> 4] The elder daughter <input type="checkbox"/> 5] Any children in home <input type="checkbox"/> 6] Others specify _____
506	Did your household receive payment on time as planned?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1] Yes (skip 508) <input type="checkbox"/> 0] No
507	Why did you not receive payment on time as planned? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1] Household did not attend during payment <input type="checkbox"/> 2] NGO delayed to pay <input type="checkbox"/> 3] Salary pay point is too far <input type="checkbox"/> 4] Registration delayed <input type="checkbox"/> 5] Others specify: _____
508	For each month, how much did you receive from cash for work?	_____ (Amount in LRD)
509	By what means did you receive your payment? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1] Direct cash by NGO <input type="checkbox"/> 2] Through voucher <input type="checkbox"/> 3] Direct cash by bank <input type="checkbox"/> 4] Mobile money <input type="checkbox"/> 5] Through VSLA <input type="checkbox"/> 6] Others specify _____

510	For the work that you do, how much are you paid per day?	_____ (Amount in LRD)			
511	Of the payment received last time, how much did your household spend for the following purposes? <i>[Probe to determine appropriate estimate]</i>	SN	Purpose	Amount used (LRD)	
		1	Food		
		2	Health		
		3	Education		
		4	Shelter		
		5	Clothing		
		6	Others: _____		
512	Why has your household been selected to receive the cash for work? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] EVD survivor, orphan, or quarantined <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Poor HH with limited access to assets <input type="checkbox"/> [3] At risk of food insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Widow/female headed HH with 2-3 children < 5 <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Chronically ill <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Elderly with disability <input type="checkbox"/> [7] Others _____			

	6.0 Targeting and Registration	
601	Did you attend a public meeting on selection before the registration process of beneficiaries?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip 603) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
602	Why did you not attend the public meeting? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] There was no public meeting <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Did not receive information <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Attended to other business <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Other specify_____

603	Who selects the households to be the beneficiaries of the ERRP Program? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Community Head <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Community Committee <input type="checkbox"/> [3] District representatives <input type="checkbox"/> [4] NGO Staff <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [99] Don't know
604	Are you satisfied with the selection process (identification, registration and verification etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip to 606) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
605	Why are you not satisfied with the selection process? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Favoritism <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Political interference <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Deserving are left out <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Un-deserving are registered <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Other _____
606	Do you know anyone, including yourself, who was asked for favors to be registered for cash/CFW/Voucher?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No (skip to 608)
607	What favors were asked or given? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Money <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Sex <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Casual Labor <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Others _____

	7.0 Complaint mechanism	
701	Overall, are you satisfied with the assistance process?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes (skip to end of survey) <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No
702	If you are not satisfied with any of the cash	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Suggestion box

	transfer: - selection, registration and transfer where do you complain? <i>[Select all that apply]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [2] Community level complaint committee <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Community Food Security Task force <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Work Taskforce <input type="checkbox"/> [7] NGO Staff <input type="checkbox"/> [8] Others _____
703	Have you ever reported your grievance?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No (skip to end of survey)
704	When did you report your grievance?	_____DD-MM-YY
705	Did you receive a satisfactory response/ solution?	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No (skip skip to end of survey)
706	When did you get the response/solution?	_____DD-MM-YY
END TIME: _____ (24 hrs format)		
THANK RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION		

ANNEX B – LIST OF ENUMERATORS

River Gee & Grand Gedeh		Montserrado	
1	George D.S. Mahn Supervisor	1	Bonchie Toejay: Supervisor
2	Alfred S. Dolo	2	Saylay Banes
3	Morris Mulbah	3	Ayesha M. Sayon
4	Moses Dayen	4	J. Worlobah Garmi
5	Rosinee Kanneh	5	Angeline Davis
Bong		Bomi	
1	Yourfee B. Kamara: Supervisor	1	Aquavee Johnson: Supervisor
2	Maidea Tarr	2	Foday Johns
3	Johnson Tarlor	3	Mardia Massaquoi
4	Pamela Stewart	4	Albertine Johnson
5	Julia Nagbe	5	Shelly Jarbo
		6	Fatu Toh
Nimba		Cape Mount – Team A	
1	Elsen Willie: Supervisor	1	Seilay Dorleh: Supervisor
2	Florence Somwarbi	2	Nathaniel Wheon
3	Marie Dolo	3	Kay Joe
4	Tina Duwana	4	Jonathan Seidi
5	Peter Wilson	5	Cynthia Yini
		6	James D. Mensah
Margibi		Cape Mount – Team B	
1	J. Kwia Wilson: Supervisor	1	Abraham Kollie: Supervisor
2	Francois David	2	Janjay Bemon
3	Jestina Thompson	3	Janet T. Wallace
4	Clarise Morris	4	Harrison Dukuly
5	Lazze Davis	5	Peter G. Mondeh
		6	Kirim Johnson

ANNEX C – FIELD MONITORING TOOLS

USAID EG Food for Peace (FFP) Monitoring Activities

Field Monitoring of Site Verification and Household Survey

Purpose of Field Monitoring

Quality control in any data collection process reduces data limitations and enhances data quality. Achieving data quality standards improves the credibility of the data collected.

As part of the L-MEP FFP Monitoring activities, L-MEP has designed a checklist to be used by field monitors who will be reviewing the data collection process. Items listed in the check list are intended to verify whether the enumerators are applying the questionnaires and checklist appropriately, and whether the supervisors are adequately monitoring the work of the enumerators. Additionally, the field monitoring activities will also help to verify that the data collection process is on course, and that logistical allocations provided for the field activities are adequate and will last for the duration of the exercise. Issues identified through this process will be resolved by L-MEP to ensure that the data collection process is implemented according to plan.

=====

NOTE FOR THE FIELD MONITOR: *[This is essentially a checklist that should be applied through direct observation, except otherwise indicated].*

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1.9 Date of Monitoring: _____
- 1.10 Supervisor's ID: _____
- 1.11 _____
- 1.12 Name of County: _____
- 1.13 Name of District: _____
- 1.14 Name of Community: _____
- 1.15 Type of Monitoring: [1] _____ [2] _____
[1] Infrastructure

[2] HH Survey

1.0 SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

Household	Infrastructure
What is the survey response rate?	[1] Wells/Hand pumps_____
[1] # of households targeted:_____	[2] Latrines_____
[2] # of households interviewed:_____	[3] Solar Dryers_____
[3] Any incidence of replacement?_____	[4] Road Rehab_____
	[5] Clinics_____

2.0 DATA QUALITY

202	How many completed questionnaires were observed on the PDA?	_____
201	What are the observations on the completed questionnaires reviewed on the PDAs?	[1] Completed Date [2] Missing Data [3] Incorrect Data [4] Other:_____ _____

3.0 OBSERVATION OF DATA COLLECTION

301	Observation of data collection process show the following:	[1] Level of confidence [2] Accuracy in reading questionnaire [3] Duration of interview [4] Probing HH appropriately [5] Are HHs responding appropriately
-----	--	---

4.0 COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

401	How many stakeholders did you meet?	1. FFP Partners:
		2. Local authorities:
		3. Others:_____

5.0 LOGISTICS

501	What is the consumption status of fuel?	Check quantity provided versus quantity used; check whether quantity available will last the remaining period of the survey Comment:_____
-----	---	--

502	What is the current status of the data package on the PDAs?	Check the PDAs and determine current status of data package vs number of days remaining on survey: Comment:
506	Are the PDAs being adequately charged and on time? Are all PDAs functioning properly	[1] Yes [2] No Other:_____

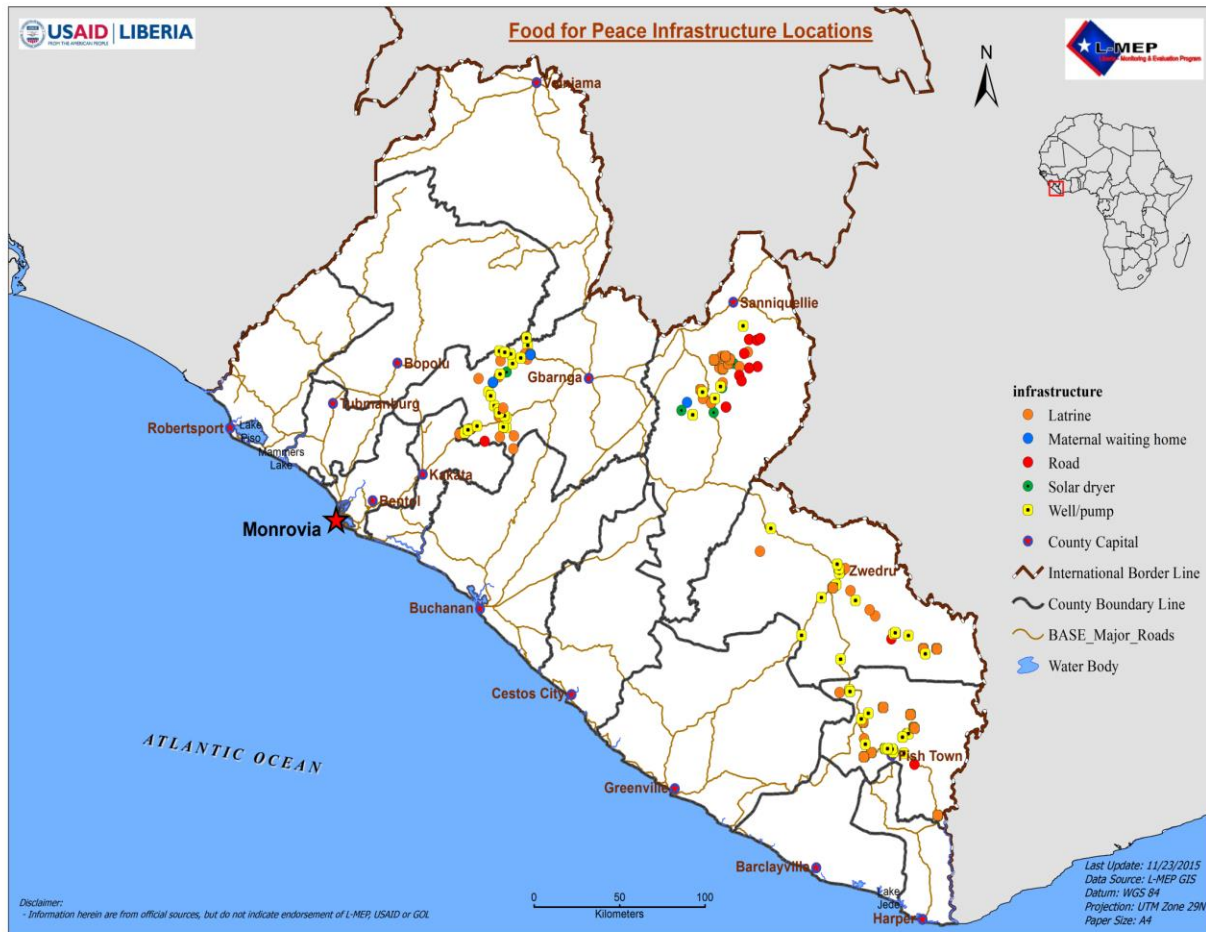
6.0 EVENING BRIEF

601	What are the challenges currently facing the team?	[1] Access [2] Duration of interview [3] Inability to locate HH [4] Logistics: Vehicle performance and fuel Others:_____
-----	--	--

Overall Observations/Comments:

Recommendations: _____

ANNEX D - FOOD FOR PEACE SURVEY INFRASTRUCTURE MAP



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